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MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES, RULES, AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

CRYSTAL CITY, MO.¹

Malaria—Prevention of the Breeding of Mosquitoes. (Ord. No. 67, Jan. 8, 1916.)

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful to have, keep, maintain, cause, or permit, within the incorporated limits of Crystal City, any collection of standing or flowing water in which mosquitoes breed or are likely to breed, unless such collection of water is treated so as to effectually prevent such breeding.

SEC. 2. The collection of water considered by section 1 of this ordinance shall be held to be those contained in ditches, ponds, pools, excavations, holes, depressions, open cesspools, privy vaults, fountains, cisterns, tanks, shallow wells, barrels, troughs (except horse troughs in frequent use), urns, cans, boxes, bottles, tubs, buckets, defective house roof gutters, tanks of flush closets, or other similar water containers.

SEC. 3. The methods of treatment of any collections of water, that are specified in section 2, directed toward the prevention of breeding of mosquitoes shall be approved by the health officer and may be any one or more of the following:

(a) Screening with wire netting of at least 16 meshes to the inch each way or any other material which will effectually prevent the ingress or egress of mosquitoes.

(b) Complete emptying every seven days of unscreened containers, together with their thorough drying or cleaning.

(c) Using a larvacide approved and applied under the direction of the health officer.

(d) Covering completely the surface of the water with kerosene, petroleum, or paraffin oil once every seven days.

(e) Cleaning and keeping sufficiently free of vegetable growth and other obstructions, and stocking with mosquito-destroying fish; absence of half-grown mosquito larvæ to be evidence of compliance with the measure.

(f) Filling or draining to the satisfaction of the health officer.

(g) Proper disposal of tin cans, tin boxes, broken or empty bottles, and similar articles likely to hold water.

SEC. 4. The natural presence of mosquito larvæ in standing or running water shall be evidence that mosquitoes are breeding there, and failure to prevent such breeding within three days after notice by the health officer shall be deemed a violation of this ordinance.

SEC. 5. Should the person or persons responsible for conditions giving rise to the breeding of mosquitoes fail or refuse to take necessary measure to prevent the same, within three days after due notice has been given to them, the health officer is hereby authorized to do so, and all necessary costs incurred by him for this purpose shall be a charge against the property owner or other person offending as the case may be.

SEC. 6. The health officer shall enforce the provisions of this ordinance, and for this purpose the health officer or any person or persons acting under his authority, may at all reasonable times enter in and upon any premises within his jurisdiction; and any person or persons charged with any of the duties imposed by this ordinance failing within the time designated by this ordinance or within the time stated in the

¹ This city is smaller than the cities whose ordinances are usually published in the Public Health Reports, but the ordinance is here printed because ordinances of this kind are rare.

notice of the health officer, as the case may be, to perform such duties, or to carry out the necessary measures to the satisfaction of the health officer, shall be deemed guilty of violation of this ordinance, and for each day after the expiration of this time that said person fails to comply with this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a separate violation of this ordinance.

SEC. 7. The person held under this ordinance to be responsible for the correction of conditions on premises giving rise to or likely to give rise to breeding of mosquitoes shall be the owner, and in his absence the agent of owner of said premises: *Provided*, Any tenant causing or permitting said conditions without the consent of the owner or agent shall be held responsible. Where a trespasser or other person is known to cause or to have caused said conditions without the consent of owner, agent, or tenant, then such person will be held responsible.

SEC. 8. Any person who shall violate any provision of this ordinance shall on each conviction be subject to a fine of not more than \$25, or be imprisoned for not more than 10 days, or both, in the discretion of the court. All acts or parts of acts in conflict with this ordinance are hereby repealed, and this ordinance shall be in full force and effect immediately after its approval.

RICHMOND, VA.

Milk and Cream—Sale of—Grading and Labeling. (Reg. Bd. of H., Dec. 13, 1915.)

On and after February 15, 1916, no milk or cream from any herd not free from disease, as determined by the tuberculin test and physical examinations, shall be sold, offered or exposed for sale, or otherwise disposed of, in the city of Richmond, unless said milk or cream has been pasteurized under the supervision of the Richmond Health Department and in accordance with the rules and regulations of the board of health of the city of Richmond. Milk and cream from herds free from disease, as determined by the tuberculin test and by physical examinations, and conforming to certain other requirements, as hereinafter provided for, may be sold either raw or pasteurized.

For the satisfactory enforcement of the above rule, and in order to make plain to the consumer the distinction between milk from tested and untested herds and between the raw and the pasteurized products, the following grades of milk and cream are hereby established by the board of health, to go into effect on February 15, 1916.

GRADE A MILK.

Grade A raw milk shall come from cows free from disease, as determined by the tuberculin test and physical examinations by a qualified veterinarian, approved by the chief health officer. It shall be produced and handled by employees free from disease, as determined by medical inspection by a qualified physician. It shall be produced under sanitary conditions such that the bacteria count at the time of delivery to the consumer shall not exceed 25,000 per cubic centimeter in the cooler months (that is, from November 1 to March 31, inclusive) or 50,000 during the rest of the year (that is, from April 1 to October 31, inclusive). Dairy farms producing this grade of milk shall score at least 80 points on the score card of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, of which not less than 45 points shall be for "methods."

Grade A pasteurized milk shall conform in every respect to the requirements for grade A raw milk. The bacteria count shall at no time prior to pasteurization exceed the limits allowed for grade A raw milk, and the bacteria count when delivered to the consumer shall not exceed 5,000 per cubic centimeter.

GRADE B MILK.

Grade B milk shall come from cows free from disease as determined by physical examinations, of which at least one each year shall be by a qualified veterinarian approved by the chief health officer. It shall be produced and handled under sanitary condi-